

SECRET

G-6028
22 May 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, DD/P/SR
ATTENTION : SR/4/ L
THRU : Chief, DD/P/TSS
SUBJECT : Handwriting Comparison (9994-X)
REFERENCE : Request Memo dated 19 May 1959

1. In response to reference request the signature on photocopy of typewritten document marked A was compared with handwriting on photocopies of two documents believed to have been written by George Dohm, marked B-10 and B-12. (Photocopy of small sheet marked B-8 was not considered as it is not believed to be the writing of Dohm.)

2. There is not a basis for the identification of Dohm as the author of the signature and other writing on Exhibit A. While there is some rather striking similarity between the two writings, there are several un-explained differences which preclude an identification. In addition to this obstacle there are other preventive circumstances, such as, the rather poor quality of photocopies, and the time span of some 12 years between the writing dates, among others.

3. This report does not completely rule out the possibility of common authorship, but the inadequate evidence available at this time does not provide a basis for a positive conclusion. Examination of additional original writing might lead to a less qualified conclusion. If case is returned with additional evidence, please refer to cases 6830-X and 9994-X.

4. The above was reported verbally to Novak on 22 May 1959. All of the submitted material is attached.

[Handwritten signature]
C/TSS/GARD/A&R

Distribution:
2 - Addressee

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

Rome - 25 Apr 45

DECLARATION

1. Declaration given 13 October 1944 to FSB Perugia, where voluntarily I gave myself up.

I am Chaplain Wilhelm K. Kasper, born 17.2.1915 in Glinde (Germany). Cardinal Archbishop Schuler of Cologne sent me in October 1935 after my request (my father, employee of the State Railway was hit and sent forcibly pensioned off, because member of the Central Party) to the Real College Germanicum-Hungaricum. As vicarius of this college I studied at the Imperial University Gregoriana from 1935 to 1937 theology and philosophy. Following the rules of this college I spent my summer holidays at the summer residence of the Pope, at Castellote (Lazio) was therefore these four years never in Germany, but in the territory of the Vatican.

I finished my theological studies from October 1937 to June 1939 at the Archbishop Seminary in Eichstatt (Austria) where I became priest on the 29th June.

I was chaplain at Horrem (Cologne) from July 1939 to April 1941 where I had great difficulties to overcome, caused by the Hitler-Youth and the Gestapo.

I was called up on Wed Friday 1941 to join the army (Wehrmacht). I was attached to the Interpreter Company, Berlin NV 21, Steppenstrasse 2. After a three months training course in the Italian language I was transferred as interpreter to the Africa Corps.

I worked in Africa as an interpreter as an ordinary private. First in Tripoli with the Herr Echelein for fortifications building. Then with the staff of the Africa Corps, as an ordinary private. Working with the latter I had to contact the Italian authorities as up port and supply matters. In January 1942 I became a Sonderführer with the rank of sergeant. Roman Catholic priests could not become officers.

From May to July 1942 (Gazala Offensive) I was with the front own staff at Siwa and Bartara. I was with them during the retreat until April 1943, where contacting the Italian authorities about the bering entire positions.

In May 1943 I was given to me because of home in Cologne had been attacked by bombing. I was stationed at interpreter for the Wounded Brethren and for the fortifications from July to December 1943. I was attached to the AV30 (Supply Base North Italy command) at Castellote from January 1944 to April 1944 I was working at the supply base Castellote.

During this time I was living at the house of Donna Maria (wife of Donna Maria) in Castellote, where I, during these months, became very friendly with his wife Patricia and with his wife mother (who was born American with the name of Patricia and a relative of General, U.S. Air Forces Commander. With these very kind people I discussed freely my opinions about the increasing brutal ways of waging war and the inhuman treatment in the German Army, as their anti-Nazi and fascist tendencies were known to me. I was able several times to help them and their families against military aggressions. Together with them I prepared a plan in April 1944 to desert. The moment was given when a fierce Nazi, Captain Schneider (Rottam) from Castellote, gave order to me, to go on Monday morning with tracks to the surrounding village and to take the men in the churches and take them away to do forced

Eastern Italy. With my few belongings, still in uniform I went to Cassano
Zanone where I had my last clothes and things ready. On Easter Sunday I
retained my way in hiding through the assistance of Countess Clerici
(whose own statement is enclosed) at her house at Poggio San Polo
(Chianti) I chose this place because I knew that there were no German
Commandos. I called myself Prof. Bisi and said that I was an evacuee from
Frankfurt. Nobody noticed that I was not Italian. I came in touch with
escaped Allied prisoners of war, chiefly South Africans. I only remember
the full name of one: Josef van Rooyen 1935 from Port Elizabeth.
Later on I met at a dinner party given by Countess Clerici to the parti-
sans, the English intelligence officer Capt. Hood. I became very good friends
with him and I disclosed to him (the first and only one since my escape
that I was a German deserter. This was on the 15 June 1944, a month before
the Allied troops arrived. Capt. Hood advised me not to give myself up to
the first Allied troops which were entering but to wait until he came, as he was sure to be attacked by German troops. In August
I informed him of the fact about Capt. Hood that he had moved on. Capt. Hood is about 35-40 years of age, with a high forehead, dark
blond hair, intelligent, very good Italian speaker, in the many towns
the way in which he spoke.

When on the 1 July the first German parachutists came to Poggio
did we, the South Africans, 40 Partisans, Countess Clerici (who was the
Red Cross nurse of the Partisans) and myself, hide in a cave. We saw the
first Allied troops, South African tank troops, on the 16 July about 6 p.m.
Through my information they were able to take 5 German parachutists who
had been left behind in Poggio for observation.

When I was unable to trace Capt. Hood in Siena, my whole endeavour
was to reach Rome somehow, as it was only in Rome that my identity could
easily be cleared up. Unfortunately the transportation situation was very
bad and the road control very severe. I was able to get a false identity
card as Rando dated back to 1943. (Which I had given to the Partisans
when I gave myself up.) I had a chance on the 10 August to find a means
of transportation to go to Rome. Unfortunately I arrived only as far as
Perugia.

I reported to one of the station staff, who told me to go to the
get to Rome. However, he was afraid and advised me to go to the
Countess Clerici. I went to her house in Poggio San Polo on the 29.

When all my efforts to reach Rome were frustrated, I reported on
the 12 October 1944 to the R. Carabinieri (Army) in Poggio San Polo.

The Carabinieri was a difficult task. I was in a very difficult
a field and I was in a very difficult position. I was in a very difficult
difficult position. I was in a very difficult position.

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I am aware that I have, through my escape from Cinecitta, jeopardized my chances as priest andasserter from the German Army, and that I have done a very silly thing. I am over anxious to clear up this one dark point which the lies can hold against me on an otherwise clean and from every point of view irreproachable life.

References in Rome:

1. Prof. Dr. Ivo Liger, Dean of the Papal College Germanico, via di San
Nicolo da Tolentino 3
2. Prof. Dr. Alois Mayer, Papal University Gregoriana, Piazza della Pilotta 4
3. Mons. Dr. P. Kries, Swiss Guard of the Vatican
4. Mons. O'Flaherty, College Campo Santo, Vatican
5. H.E. Mons. D. Kras, Rev. Fabbrico S. Pietro, Vatican
6. Germany:
7. H.E. Archbishop Frings from Cologne
8. H.E. Bishop Haack of Bismarck
9. H.E. Bishop Vandervelde of Aachen.

Wilhelm B. Krüppers
R.C. Chaplain